

ALL MERCHANDISE
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Ship Board Seizes Three More Liners

Vessels Remaining in the
U. S. Mail Co. Service
Called In by Wireless;
Will Demand Fourth
United American
Line Given First 5

Ultior Motive Denied;
Mayer Says 2 Million
Is Due His Corporation

More ships chartered by the United States Shipping Board to the United States Mail Steamship Company were seized by the government yesterday. Three liners were taken over on orders sent to sea from Washington by wireless, and another, now at Boston, is to be seized to-morrow. The seizure of the vessel at Boston will strip the firm of Shipping Board craft.

Coincident with this drastic move because of the alleged failure of the charterers to pay rentals and to recondition the boats as per contract, the firm's steamships were seized on Friday night were allocated to the Harman interests, operating the United American Line.

No other action of the Shipping Board under the new regulations created a greater furor in the American merchant marine. The seizures came swiftly after the government had demanded for back pay and failed to obtain it.

Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel for the board, and J. Barstow Smith, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Administration, were in New York yesterday, denying emphatically yesterday that there was any ulterior motive in the seizures.

Francis H. Mayer, president of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, issued a statement in which he characterized as ridiculous the contention of the Shipping Board that the taking over of the vessels was due to the company owing \$400,000. He claimed the board owed his corporation \$200,000.

To Sail on Schedule
R. H. M. Robinson, president of the Harman interests, announced late yesterday afternoon that the ships would sail on schedule and that all tickets purchased from the Mail company would be honored by his lines.

Captain E. C. Tolson, director of operations for the Harman lines, said there probably would be no change in the program of the company.

The United American Line will receive the usual commission for operating the ships, which, it is understood, is 10 per cent of the gross passenger receipts, 2 1/2 per cent on outgoing freight and 1 1/4 per cent on incoming freight. If there is any loss in operation the deficit is to be met by the company.

In addition to the George Washington, the America, President Grant, Agamemnon and Susquehanna, seized Friday night, the Pocahontas, at Newport, and the Matoka, in Bremen, and the Potomac, on the high seas, bound for this port, were taken over by wireless yesterday.

The Mount Vernon, which is at Boston, is to be taken in charge by the board to-morrow.

Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Smith met the newspaper men in the former's office at headquarters, 45 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and they will be seen to-morrow.

They launched at once into the transference of the five ships to the Harman lines.

"We have made arrangements," said Mr. Schlesinger, "to have the ships under the greater part of the time, with the United American Lines temporarily to arrange for the sailing of the ships over last night, and to honor all tickets and contracts, and they will act as our agents. The boats will sail on scheduled time."

Temporary Arrangement
"It is purely a temporary arrangement. We thought the people should be protected, and that is the reason we selected the ships from the mail company to pay the \$400,000 due us."

"The mail company claims that the board owes it \$200,000," Mr. Schlesinger was informed.

"We don't owe them anything," he replied. "That is a matter for the courts; but when they went on collecting passenger fares and freight and did not turn in a cent to the Shipping Board, and they will decide what will be done with them."

Hugo Stinnes, German
Magnate, Hurt in Auto

Industrial Leader Suffers Brain
Concussion in Accident
Near Wiesbaden

BERLIN, July 23.—(By The Associated Press).—Hugo Stinnes, the German capitalist, suffered concussion of the brain and a severe cut in the forehead when an automobile in which he was motoring near Wiesbaden, Prussia, was overturned to-day.

Stinnes was accompanied by his daughter and granddaughter, both of whom were injured. He was taken to Wiesbaden, where he received treatment, and is reported to be resting well.

Hugo Stinnes is the best known industrialist of Germany. He owns several newspapers, shipping lines and great industrial plants, and is said to control capital totaling \$800,000,000 in Germany. During the Allied conference at Spa, in July, 1920, on coal deliveries to the Allies, Stinnes adopted such a defiant attitude that he was rebuked by the Allied delegates. When he returned to Germany after an agreement had been reached, however, he declared it was the duty of every German to help meet the terms of the agreement.

Harding Chops Wood to Cook Camp Dinner; Sleeps in Tent

President Tosses Aside Coat, Wields Axe on Reaching Maryland Glen With Firestone, Ford and Edison in Party; Returns to Capital To-day

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE
HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 23.—President Harding is tenting to-night in the midst of the beauties of the Blue Ridge, the guest of the famous Edison-Ford-Firestone camping party. And like many another camper, the President spent most of the day sitting or sleeping.

The camp is almost two miles to the north of the State Road, running between Hagerstown and Hagerstown, and about six miles east of Hancock, near a tiny settlement called Peckletonville. A few miles west of Fairview Mountain a country road branches to the north on a steep hill. Ten minutes' travel, and the broad highway is forgotten. One is in the back country; and the road dips, turns and loses itself in a little valley that lies on both sides of Licking Creek. There, a mile or so from where Licking Creek empties into the Potomac, is the site of the camp.

It is called the Island, because a little stream breaks away from Licking Creek, wanders through the meadow a quarter of a mile and then rejoins the creek.

The President reacted to his surroundings as soon as he reached the camping ground about 1 o'clock this afternoon. He had left Washington between 9 and 10 and had taken the road to Frederick and on to Hagerstown in his automobile. At Funkstown, on the edge of Hagerstown, he stopped to meet a few of the citizens who wanted him to make a speech at the dedication of the World War memorial, but it was a brief stop. Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford and Harvey S. Firestone had motored out to meet him and he soon was away from Funkstown and off to the camp, smiling pleasantly at the cheering crowds in Hagerstown. At the camp the first thing he did was to get out of his coat.

That action set the standard for the day. The coat came off near the cook tent, and these busy persons were chopping wood for a roaring fire that burned under great, black iron pots. Mr. Harding called for the axe and went to work. It must be said that his enthusiasm for that particular camp activity was not of a very durable quality. He soon gave way to Mr. Ford, who demonstrated—really did—how wood ought to be chopped.

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Calder Kills Fusionists' Mayor Boom

Declares Duties as U. S. Senator Prevent Him Considering Race, but Predicts Hylan's Fall

Lockwood in Lead
As Nominee Now

Curran's Supporters, However, Cite His Record as a Strong Candidate

United States Senator William M. Calder came home from Washington yesterday and put to sleep his majority boom—killed it, in fact. The boom was sprung against his wishes and without his authority at the meeting of the steering committee of the Republican and Coalitionists at the Hotel Commodore on Thursday afternoon.

With Senator Calder definitely out of it, the situation remains as it has been for the past week. Borough President Henry H. Curran of Manhattan, and Senator Charles C. Lockwood, of Brooklyn, stand about an even chance for the mayoralty nomination. Senator Lockwood, his friends say, has "the edge" in the race, because Senator Calder, who seems to be the dominating personality in the fusion conference, is for Lockwood.

This fact is believed to be enough to tip the evenly balanced scales in favor of Senator Lockwood. If the Brooklyn Senator is chosen for first place, Mr. Curran will be named for Comptroller. The third place—President of the Board of Aldermen—can best be carried under any circumstances, says he will not take it, as he expects to run in the Republican primaries for Mayor.

Cites Senatorial Duties
Senator Calder lost no time yesterday in speaking against the possibility of his being named for first place. Mr. Curran will be named for Comptroller. The third place—President of the Board of Aldermen—can best be carried under any circumstances, says he will not take it, as he expects to run in the Republican primaries for Mayor.

Asked if he would comment on an announcement made in London since his departure from home that Mr. Curran had been selected to attend President Harding's visit to the United States, Senator Calder said: "I understand they have a golf course at Kobe, but none at Tokio. Do you know anything about that?"

Two months ago, however, he came from Viscount Northcliffe without qualification. One was that England already has begun disarmament on a scale as yet not realized in the rest of the world, because, he said, it was seen that Germany by the disarmament forced upon her by the Allies would receive a great economic advantage in that she is able to devote practically all her energies to rehabilitating her trade.

His other revelation was that the British government considered the possibility of conferring with Eamon de Valera, "president of the Irish republic," to meet at the end of the month when De Valera would be in the country. He said the reason for the delay was a belief that a true could be agreed upon or, if agreed upon, De Valera would not be able to keep it.

Plans Presidential Match
Immediately on his arrival Viscount Northcliffe went to New Rochelle, where he will be the guest of Walter F. Bullock, his New York representative. He will stay at the hotel, and will go to New York in two days to begin his trip via Vancouver to Japan and thence around the world. He is accompanied by H. Wickham Stead, editor of the London Times, and John P. Morgan, a New York expert of the Northcliffe publications.

On the news boycott instituted by Premier Lloyd George and Marquis Curzon, Northcliffe said that the newspapers on the ground that his attacks on the government at this time were inopportune. Viscount Northcliffe asserted that the Premier and his cabinet were not so much to refer to statements he already had issued.

In a recent speech in Parliament Mr. Lloyd George likened the publisher to a "concealer," and said his attacks on the present government were due to disappointment in being excluded from the councils that were settling world affairs. In reply Viscount Northcliffe asserted that he had no such intention. He said he was a politician, "anxious to be in the public eye," and "trying to get to Washington as the representatives of the British people."

It is understood that both the military and naval ministers to be presented to the world conference by this country will depend to a considerable extent on the report of General Leonard Wood on conditions in the American possessions in the Pacific. General Wood is expected to return to Washington before November, so that the Administration will have the benefit of his report and the military and naval ministers to be presented to the world conference, even

(Continued on page three)

Flyer Forced to Land
In Pit of Dead Volcano

Sends Radio for Aid and Gets Spark Plugs by Parachute, Then "Takes Off"

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—When his engine suddenly stopped 15,000 feet in the air above remote Crater Lake, Oregon, Thursday night, Pilot Fisher, a regular flyer, was forced to land on a tiny island in the lake, which is in the pit of an extinct volcano with nearly 1,000 feet high surrounding it.

The plane was not damaged in the descent, but Fisher upon examination found four of the spark plugs of the engine broken.

Using the wireless set with which the machine was equipped he succeeded in getting in touch with another Forest Service plane.

This second flyer hastened to Medford, Ore., and obtained new spark plugs for Fisher's plane. Arriving back at the lake, however, the rescue pilot found it impossible for another plane to land on the island or apparently to get the plugs to Fisher. Other Forest Service planes came up and sets of spark plugs were sent to earth by means of parachutes. Hunting with a torch Thursday night, Fisher found one of the parachutes and yesterday morning repaired his machine and "took off" from the island, reaching the Forest Service airplane base at Medford safely.

Representatives of the employees, however, made a strong case, presenting evidence that rents and certain other of their expenses had not fallen with the regular runs. Fifty per cent of the wage reduction was made 10 per cent, instead of 20 per cent.

Although the employees sought to have the new scale of pay made effective for an entire year, the officials would not agree to this and further reductions may be made at any time that conditions seem to warrant such action.

Work in excess of ten and one-half hours a day is to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. A minimum of 8 hours and 45 minutes is established for regular runs. Fifty per cent of swing runs are to be completed within twelve hours, and the remaining 50 per cent within thirteen hours.

Free Americans First, U. S. Reply to Plea of Russia

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The appeal from the Russian Soviet government for medical aid and food to combat the epidemic of cholera and other diseases in Russia will find a sympathetic response in this country until the Bolsheviki authorities release all American prisoners who are held there, it was officially indicated here to-day.

The request for aid from the Moscow government has not yet been received by the State Department, nor has any intimation been received that the Soviet authorities had contemplated any change in policy with reference to the American prisoners held by them.

The most appropriate first step by the Russian authorities in their relief campaign, it was pointed out, would be to demonstrate to the world that citizens of all nations not be subjected to imprisonment and hardships at their hands. While it was said that the American spirit of helpfulness never was withheld from any nation in distress, the feeling here is that the Soviet government should make some showing of a desire to accord Americans within that nation the liberty of movement that Russian citizens are given in the United States, and that this consideration should be extended at once.

Equal Strength
To Be U. S. Stand
In Arms Parley

Secretaries of War and Navy
Lead in Getting Together
Data to Form Base for Reduced Forces Discussion

Congress Speeches Feared
Sentiment Is Expressed Too
Much Oratory Would Have Ill Effect on Conference

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, July 23.—Data of every description showing the strength of the armies and navies of all the principal powers are being compiled by the Harding Administration for use before the conference on armament limitation, Pacific and Far Eastern problems which the President has called to meet in Washington.

Secretary of War Weeks initiated the move by giving instructions to the army intelligence staff to prepare figures on the effective military strength of the powers, to be used as the basis for calculating the minimum military strength the United States could agree to accept in the projected international arrangement for the limitation of armaments.

Secretary of the Navy, Denby, has issued similar instructions in his department with a view to securing data from which can be figured the minimum naval limitation of the United States which would concede a great deal that it will be the policy of the Administration to estimate its naval defense requirements on a par with the British navy. In other words, while the United States will stand ready to curtail naval construction, it will be unwilling to accede to a naval limitation the net result of which would give any nation superiority.

Removed From Idealistic
The preparations for the disarmament conference make clear that the Administration proposes to meet the problem from a standpoint very largely removed from that idealistic attitude which would concede a great deal for the mere sake of inaugurating a world movement for the limitation of armaments. While the Administration is not the less anxious to effect the international arrangement that would lighten the stupendous military and naval burdens now shouldered by all the principal powers, it does not propose to ignore for the moment the practical considerations of national defense.

While it is a relatively simple matter to reach a basis for naval limitation under the League of Nations, the United States and Great Britain shall be a par in effective strength, the question of what is the safe minimum army strength for this country is one that has been a matter of controversy since the fundamental necessity of a military establishment adequate to cope with the aggression of any power or combination of powers, the question arises what minimum army is essential to police efficiently the continental United States and the insular possessions.

This phase of the military question alone gives an idea of the great difficulty attached to the preparation of figures by the War Department for the disarmament conference.

It is understood that both the military and naval ministers to be presented to the world conference by this country will depend to a considerable extent on the report of General Leonard Wood on conditions in the American possessions in the Pacific. General Wood is expected to return to Washington before November, so that the Administration will have the benefit of his report and the military and naval ministers to be presented to the world conference, even

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THE WEATHER
Fair to-day; and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.
Full Report on Last Page

Bolsheviki, in Panic, Call on Opposition to Save Russia

Riots Caused by Famine
and Disease Force Soviets for First Time to Confess Helplessness

All Parties Hold
Emergency Council

Military Revolts Impend
Because Soldiers Lack Their Supplies of Food

By Joseph Shaplen
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
BERLIN, July 23.—For the first time in its history a real panic has overwhelmed the Moscow Bolsheviki government as it faces a gigantic famine in Russia, combined with a severe cholera epidemic. Famine and cholera riots have already broken out in many cities and villages, and are raging on a vast scale. Punitive expeditions of Red troops have been dispatched to one place and another in a desperate effort to restore order and control these outbursts of popular despair.

For the first time in four years, or since the seizure of the reins of power in Russia by the Bolsheviki, the Russians belonging to parties other than the Bolsheviki are gathering at the round table with the Red leaders to devise ways and means of relief.

All Factions Confer
According to a wireless message from Moscow to-day, a meeting was held in the Kremlin this morning, attended by Kamenoff, Krassin, and Lunacharsky, representing the Bolsheviki; Kishkin, Prokopovitch and Kutler, of the cadets; Vera Figner, Maxim Gorky and the social worker Kuskova, representing the Social Revolutionaries, and Zetseff and Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, of the Mensheviks.

Kamenoff, speaking in behalf of the Soviet government, promised official cooperation in an effort to save millions from death by starvation and placed large sums of money at the disposal of an inter-party committee that was appointed.

Kamenoff's declaration is regarded here as a confession of the helplessness of the Moscow government to handle the situation without the cooperation of the non-Bolsheviki elements in Russia.

According to the Moscow press, the central executive of the Soviets has postponed its session indefinitely, commencing its 40th members for use in relief work, and distributing them to different provinces.

The present situation, the reports show, that unless it is able to control the famine and cholera terror its downfall is inevitable. Such a state of terror that is now so rapidly overwhelming Russia.

Army Without Food
The gravest danger facing the Moscow government is the lack of food for the Red Guards, as well as for the army as a whole. The lack of food, shortage military revolts are already beginning. In the most recent uprising of this kind the Pastovsk regiment, a whole unit, mutinied and caused the greatest difficulty.

With the naming of Leon Trotsky as post-dictator there now arises the possibility of a new military dictatorship, headed by Trotsky, military dictatorship, headed by Trotsky, with the inevitable renewal of terrorism on a wholesale scale. The launching of a merciless terror wave by the Reds, such as they once used to crush opposition, might now again be employed to halt the on-march of rebellion.

Western Europe, particularly Germany and Czechoslovakia, while displaying an eagerness to help the Russian people in the great misfortune that overwhelms them, is at a loss to understand how this help can be given. The governments and the peoples of Europe believe that if relief supplies were to be sent in care of the Soviet government, they would fall first into the hands of those elements which the Soviet regime wants to keep satisfied for the sake of the preservation of its own power.

Gorky's Coming Awaited
A movement is crystallizing to send relief supplies to the Russian people on the condition that they will be permitted to work independent of the Soviet government and in close cooperation with the non-partisan organizations in Russia.

The arrival in Berlin of Maxim Gorky is eagerly awaited, as it is hoped that relief work of the kind mentioned can be organized through him.

One result of the famine, so far as Germany is concerned is the postponement of the departure for Russia, of the proposed German trade commission, organized by the German government, announcing the cancellation of a charter, said that it would be postponed indefinitely on account of the famine.

Volga Crops Threatened
RIGA, July 23.—(By The Associated Press).—Speaking at the relief meeting called by anti-Bolsheviki elements in Moscow, N. M. Kishkin, Soviet Minister of Public Welfare, representing the government, agreed to guarantee freedom of work and independence in the collection and distribution of funds. Kamenoff said it was necessary to get aid from America and Europe, which should be used to give grain to the Soviet people.

A decree has been issued creating a central commission for famine relief, headed by M. Kallinin, member of the State Council. The commission is to include the heads of many government departments, but no Communists are members. The anti-Bolsheviki elements, however, are expected to be organized through him.

Unless seed grain is furnished immediately the winter crop of the Volga